THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,335, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 32 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

NOTICE.

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THOMAS BLACK.
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Bombay, 25th July 1862.

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L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th July 1862.

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DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Chatham*.
Bombay, 24th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Coleroon*, Captain Hall, from London, are requested to send off boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

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Bombay, 20th August 1861.

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	„ Pts.....	„ ...	16
	No. 3	Yellow „ ...	26
	„ Pts.....	„ ...	14
	No. 4	Green „ ...	22
	„ Pts.....	„ „ ...	12
	Medoc	Red „ ...	17
	„ Pts.....	„ „ ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.....	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
	„ „	„ „ ...	40
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	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.....		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....		38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.....		40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.		32
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	Rudesheimer		27
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	Black Seal.....		28
Port	„ „	Pts...	14
	Red Seal		22
	„ „	Pts...	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso	„ „ ...	30
	Pale	Brown „ ...	26
	Light Golden	Green „ ...	28
	Pale.....	Yellow „ ...	22
	Pale	White „ ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whisky, Sancol Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica.....			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles...	42
	„	Pts.....	21
	White	Bottles...	42
	„	Pts.....	21
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Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

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Do. Eau de Cologne in box ½ „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

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Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
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Do. Do.....	Pints	„	„ 13
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Merino Vests and Pantaloons very cheap.

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The best make in Hosiery Socks	5 0

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Do. do., by Binoet.
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Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
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MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
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A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles, from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 80.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Church Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
American and English Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
Opera Glasses.
Thermometers, &c., &c.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st proximo, for the supply of two hundred tons of good sound Teak, of the following dimensions, viz:

From 18 to 26 feet in length, and not less than 14 inches square.

The Timber to be delivered at the Mooltan Ghat at the Contractor's risk and expense.

R. W. STEVENS,
Lahore, July 15, 1862. Agent.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—Up to the arrival in Bombay of the first regular Mail from England expected in September, the Government of Bombay will be prepared to receive proposals from parties willing to construct a Tramway, capable of being worked by locomotive power from the Port of Sudaseeghur in the Collectorate of North Canara to the Cotton districts of the Dharwar Collectorate. Further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Victoria Street, Westminster, by application addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, Railway Department, or at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Railway Department, Bombay.

By order, &c.,
J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 7th July 1862.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

CONTRACT FOR PERMANENT WAY BALLAST WAGGONS.

THE ACTING AGENT for this Company is prepared to receive Tenders for 150 Permanent Way Ballast Waggons in quantities of not less than Twenty. The Company finding all Iron Work.

Parties disposed to Tender may see the Drawings, specification, and Form of Tender (on which Form only Tenders will be received) at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on and after 17th instant.

Tenders sealed up and marked Tender for Permanent Way Ballast Waggons must be lodged at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on or before the 1st August next.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR will leave Bombay by the next Mail for England, and will return in September. Any Commissions entrusted to him shall be faithfully executed.

NOTICE.

My Brother, MR. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers filed. Charges as usual.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

The Blue Dwarf; a romance. By Lady Esther Hope	Rs. 4 8
The Men at the Helm: Biographical sketches of great English Statesmen. By W. H. D. Adams	2 12
Roads and Rails, and their sequences, Physical and Moral. By W. B. Adams	8 0
The Junior Clerk: a tale of City Life. By E. Hodder	2 12
"Unto this Last:"—Four Essays on the first principles of Political Economy. By J. Ruskin.	2 12
The Engineer's, Millwright's, and Machinist's Practical. By W. Templeton.....	1 12
Bleak House, vol. 1. New Illustrated edition. By Charles Dickens	5 12
Predictions realized in modern times. By H. Welby	3 12
The Queen of the Savannah. By G. Aimard...	1 8
European Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, with remarks on the Slave Trade, and the supply of Cotton. By Captain J. F. N. Hewitt	6 12
Elements of Comparative Philology, By R. G. Latham	15 12
Clark's Orphean Warbler, containing a choice collection of nearly 2,000 favorite Songs	2 0
Clark's Giant Warbler, in 3 parts	1 8
The Practical Letter Writer.....	0 12
The Cricket Tutor. By the Author of the Cricket Field.....	0 12
Illness prevented or speedily cured by simple means	0 6
How to detect adulteration in our daily food and drink	0 6
Courteney's Dictionary of Abbreviations	0 6
Mispronunciation corrected. By C. W. Smith...	0 4
Mind your Stops! Punctuation made plain...	0 6
Common blunders made in speaking and writing	0 6
Letter-writing simplified	0 6
Talking and Debating	0 6
Blunders in Behaviour corrected	0 6
500 French Phrases ..

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 26th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d. to 3d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16d. to 3d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight ...	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	81 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	50 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	41 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	8 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,790	15 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 600 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 189 do.
Victoria Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... }
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112½

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ..... £1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ..... Nominal.
To Hull ..... £2 0s. 0d.
To Ostos ..... No offers.
To Clyde ..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 25TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :

	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 405 to 410
New Surat	" 408 to 410
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 410 to 415
New Oomrawuttee	" 375 to 4 0
New Comptas, ...	" 400 to 405
New Cambay, Ahmedabad	" 510 to 515
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 385 to 390
New Veraval*	" 385 to 390
Khandesh	" 380 to 385
New Poratmee	" 385 to 3 0
New Acrole	" 425 to 4 0
New Mangalore	" 395 to 400

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... " 7-10 to 7-12 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... " 32 to 34 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ..... " 37 to 38 nominal.
" 26 to 27

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

DURING the past fortnight our market has been characterised by an activity unprecedented in the annals of our trade. Both for *Cotton* and *Piece Goods* we have had the most extraordinary and excited market that has been known here for many years. The advices from Liverpool of the absurd rates to which *Cotton* has been forced up by the speculative operations at that market has produced a corresponding effect in the market here, and speculators have been dealing in the staple at unprecedentedly high prices; for Dhollera up to Rs. 440 was paid, and for saw-ginned Dharwar, Rs. 525. A similar excitement prevails in the *Piece Goods* market, and all sorts of persons whether connected with the trade or not have been speculating in cloth to a very considerable extent; so eager were buyers to secure cloth, principally Grey Shirtings, on any terms that a rapid and daily advance took place in the prices; in ordinary times a difference of two to three annas per piece would excite attention, but the irregularity is now almost without precedent, in some cases as much as Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 per piece more having been paid for Grey Shirtings. Since the last two days, however, owing to the English Telegram of the 10th instant reporting a decline in Cotton of ¼d., the excitement in the bazar has abated a little and prices have suffered a slight decline, but they are expected to rally again. Importers are very firm and ask high rates. *Cotton Yarns* have participated in the excitement, and a considerable business has been done at advanced rates. *Metals* shew but slight improvement.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—Considerable and unprecedented excitement has prevailed in this market, and business to a very large and unusual extent has transpired at prices so high as had not been known before. The demand is almost wholly speculative and principally confined to Grey Shirtings, Madapollams and T. Cloths. Since the last two days, however, speculators have slackened their demand, in consequence of the English telegram of the 10th instant quoting a decline of ¼d. in the price of the raw material at Liverpool, and prices shew a slight decline from the highest point, but it is expected that a day's later intelligence reporting the recovery of the prices of cotton which have been received here, will restore confidence among the speculators and push up the prices still higher. The importers, however, are very firm and hold for very high prices. *Grey Shirtings*, 40 in, have been in active speculative demand at unprecedentedly high prices; 6 and 7 lbs attract the greatest attention; 45-in are similarly but less enquired for at advanced rates; 30 and 36 in. have been dealt to a small extent at higher quotations. *Grey Longcloths* are in demand at higher figures, but stocks are much reduced. *Grey Domestics* of short width have an enquiry at advanced rates. *Grey Drills* are scarce and enquired for. *Grey T. Cloths* up to 6 lbs. are in active demand at advanced rates; 4 lb. *Blue Ends* are much in favour. *Grey Cambrics* fetch higher prices. *Grey Madapollams* command a brisk demand at advanced values; sales are large. *Grey Printers* in good request and sold at higher figures. *Grey Jaconets* and *Mulls* of fine makes have changed hands to a small extent at prices in favour of sellers.

Bleached Goods are in good demand at advanced prices, owing chiefly to the reduction of stocks. *White Shirtings* and *Mulls* are in good request and fetch higher rates. *White Madapollams*, *Dimities*, *Jaconets*, and *Tanjibs* are held for higher prices. *Lappets* have but a small enquiry. *Coloured Lappets* are dull. *Dhoties* have shared in the speculative demand, and prices shew an advance. *Books* are dull.

Colored Goods and *Prints* have a languid enquiry and quoted higher; *Dyed Cambrics* and *Mulls* are, however, in good request at advanced rates.

Turkey Red Goods do not shew any improvement at present, but prices will likely rise in a few days.

The sales of the fortnight comprise :—

From 11th to the 25th instant inclusive.)

		Grey Shirtings.			Rs.	A.	P.	
6050	Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds,	8 lbs.	8 oz...	7	0	0	p. pce.
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	2	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	4	6	4	0	
4000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	0	0	
5000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	5	.....	6	0	0	
12000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	2	0	
12000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	2	0	
450	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	4	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	1	6	
9000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	2	0	
200	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	2	0	
750	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	0	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	5	.....	4	5	0	
1800	"	40 in, 38 yds,	5	2	4	5	6	
720	"	40 in, 38 yds,	5	4	4	9	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	3	0	
4200	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	3	0	
5000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	2	0	
12750	Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	0	0	
50	0	40 in, 38 yds,	7	Rs. 6 to	6	2	0	
2500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	3	0	
1500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	4	0	
5500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	0	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	4	0	
3000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	1	0	
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	9	.....	8	4	0	
5000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	4	0	
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	3	0	
2500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	5	6	
1500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	5	6	
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	5	9	
1500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	5	9	
900	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	5	0	
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	5	6	
1200	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	4	0	
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	8	7	12	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	9	.....	8	4	0	
1200	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	8	0	
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	6	0	
5000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	8	0	
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	8	0	
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	8	0	
5	0	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	6	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	6	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	10	7	12	6	
1100	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	4	0	
1100	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	6	0	
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	7	6	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	9	10	8	6	6	
1150	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	2	3	
1500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	4	0	
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	9	.....	8	4	0	
750	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	0	0	
3000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	2	0	
750	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	2	0	
1125	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	2	0	

		Grey Shirtings.			Rs.	A.	P.	
1000	Pieces	40 in, 38 yds,	9	lbs. oz...	7	7	0	p. pce.
1850	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	5	0	
1500	"	36 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	6	0	
100	"	45 in, 38 yds,	7	10	6	6	0	
50	"	45 in, 38 yds,	7	4	6	5	0	
500	"	45 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	0	0	
1250	"	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	6	15	0	
4000	"	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	0	0	
6000	"	45 in, 38 yds,	5	12	5	4	0	
4200	"	45 in, 38 yds,	4	4	4	0	0	
2000	"	45 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	2	0	
3000	"	45 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	3	0	
300	"	50 in, 38 yds,	10	.....	7	10	0	
1500	"	54 in, 38 yds,	11	.....	8	12	0	
500	"	54 in, 38 yds,	11	.....	8	7	0	
5000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	4	0	
2500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	5	6	
2800	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	4	0	
900	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	7	0	
2500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	5	7	6	
4700	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	1	0	
3000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	7	5	0	
5000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	0	0	
3000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	4	0	
3750	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	6	6	0	
3000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	4	0	
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	6	0	
2550	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	6	0	
4700	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	1	0	
3000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	5	0	
5000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	0	0	
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	5	4	5	0	0	
2000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	0	0	
2850	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	3	0	
4500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	2	0	
1150	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	15	0	
1500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	2	0	
5000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	8	0	
900	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	4	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	8	0	0	
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	5	.....	4	12	0	
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	12	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	14	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	10	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	13	6	
450	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	2	7	15	6	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	8	1	0	
1500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	6	0	
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	8	7	0	0	
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	8	7	0	
1900	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	2	0	
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	9	19	8	0	0	
1800	"	45 in, 38 yds,	8	.....	8	0	0	
2500	"	45 in, 33 yds,	8	.....	7	5	0	
2000	"	54 in, 38 yds	11	.....	8	3	0	
500	"	54 in, 38 yds,	11	.....	9	7	0	
		Grey Madapollams.						
1200	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	lbs.	2	12	0	
2200	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	2	11	0	
4070	"	32 in, 24 yds,	2	10 oz...	2	5	3	
10000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	2	11	0	
3000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	2	10	0	
4000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	2	10	0	
1000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	2	14	0	
3000	"	32 in, 24 yds,	3	.....	3	0	6	
		Grey Long Cloth.						
400	Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds,	9	lbs.	6	4	0	
		Grey T. Cloth.						
4000	Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds,	5	lbs. 8 oz...	4	0	0	
7500	"	31 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	4	3	0	
1200	"	32 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	4	9	0	
200	"	32 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	4	9	0	
2500	"	30 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	4	11	0	
400	"	30 in, 24 yds,	6	8	4	13	0	
300	"	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	3	6	0	
2000	"	30 in, 24 yds,	5	8	3	13	0	
2500	"	32 in, 24 yds,	7	.....	4	9	0	
3400	"	32 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	4	11	0	
15000	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	3	8	0	
10000	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	3	12	0	
4000	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	3	12	0	
3000	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	3	4	0	
1500	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	3	8	0	
10000	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	(blue end)	3	2	0	
5000	"	32 in, 48 yds,	14	do. ...11	8	0		
		Grey Cambrics.						
1000	Pieces,	50 in, 24 yds,	5	lbs.	4	12	0	
		White Shirtings.						
500	Pieces,	36 in, 40 yds,		.....	5	12	0	
10000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		8 to 5	0	0		
		White Dimities.						
1000	Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,		.....	3	6	0	
		White Dhoties.						
3000	Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,		.....	3	12	0	p. pr.
		Dyed Madapollams.						
4500	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	4	0	0	p. pce.
		Black and White Prints.						
4200	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	2	6	0	
		T. Red Cambrics.						
2000	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	6	3	0	

TWIST.—*Twist* of all kinds have participated in the speculative demand, and a large business has been done during the fortnight at considerably advanced rates. *Mule* and *Water* have gained an advance of 3 to 5½ annas on previous quotations; and *Coloured Yarns* about 2 to 4 annas. A further rise is expected as stocks in first hands are very much reduced. Sales are :—

26	Bales	Mule Twist	300 lbs.	No.	16, 24	at As.	10½	p. lb.
71	"	Do.	"		16, 24	"	11	
5	"	Do.	"		16, 24	"	13	
10	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	14½	
25	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	14½	
25	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	14½	
25	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	14½	
90	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	16½	
80	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	15½	
20	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	16	
100	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	15½	
15	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	16	
11	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	16-1/16	
5	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	16	
25	"	Do.	"		50.....	"	17½	
9	"	Do.	"		50.....	"	15½	
20	"	Do.	"		50.....	"	16	
12	"	Do.	"		60.....	"	16½	
6	"	Do.	"		60.....	"	17½	
10	"	Do.	"		60.....	"	18	
10	"	Do.	"		60.....	"	18½	
5	"	Do.	"		70.....	"	18½	
5	"	Do.	"		70.....	"	19½	
3	"	Do.	"		80.....	"	18½	
3	"	Do.	"		80.....	"	16-5/7	
3	"	Do.	"		90.....	"	16-5/7	
3	"	Do.	"		90.....	"	16	
3	"	Do.	"		100.....	"	16	
100	"	Water Twist	"		30.....	"	14	
15	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	12½	
10	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	13½	
10	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	14½	
2	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	14½	
25	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	15½	
5	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	16	
20	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	16½	
20	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	14½	
14	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	14	
80	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	15½	
10	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	16	
20	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	17½	
28	"	Do.	"		50.....	"	15	
8	"	Do.	"		60.....	"	16½	
7	"	Do.	"		70.....	"	18	
5	"	Do.	"		80.....	"	19½	
2	"	Do.	"		90.....	"	21	
10	"	Mock WaterTwist	"		30.....	"	14½	
100	"	Orange Twist 400 lbs.			30, 60..	"	16	
13	"	Do.	"		40, 50..	"	16	
13	"	Do.	"		30, 60..	"	16	
13	"	Do.	"		40, 50..	"	16-1/16	
28	"	Do.	"		30, 60..	"	16	
31	"	Do.	"		20, 50..	"	6-3/16	
75	"	Do.	"		30, 60..	"	18½	
14	"	Green Twist	"		40.....	"	16-1/16	
5	"	I. Red Twist	"		.....	"	16	
7	"	Do.	"		30.....	"	15½	
40	"	T. Red Twist 300 lbs.			40, 50..	Rs.	1-13½	
40	"	Do.	"		40, 50..	"	1-12½	
40	"	Do.	"		30, 60..	"	1-10½	
24	"	Do.	"		30, 60..	"	1-10½	
140	"	Do.	"		30, 60..	"	1-12	
10	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	1-12	
10	"	Do.	"		40, 50..	"	2-1½	
60	"	Do.	"		30, 60..	"	1 14	
10	"	Do.	"		22.....	"	1-10	
12	"	Do.	"		40.....	"	1-12½	
20	"	Do.	"		40 50..	"	1-14½	

METALS.—*Copper* has improved a little in enquiry and value; the prices of *Braziers* and *Sheathing* have undergone a slight change in favour of sellers who are very firm; other sorts are well maintained, without much doing. *Iron* is firm; *British* and *Swedish Bars* and *Round Rods* have been in good request at an advance on previous rates; other descriptions are scarcely altered. *Steel* is quiet and unchanged. *Lead* remains unchanged; *Sheets*, however, are held for higher prices. *Spelter* is dull. For *Tinplates* the demand is very limited; rates are unaltered. Quicksilver attracts but little attention. Sales are :—

1100	Cwt.	Copper Brazier	at Rs.	57	0 p. cwt.
1809	"	Do. and Sheathing	"	56	8 0
300	"	Yellow Metal Braziers ...	"	46	8 0
200	Tons	Iron British Bar	"	29	2 0
500	Boxes	Tin Plates	"	11	8 0
200	"	Do.	"	11	12 0
100	"	Do.	"	12	0 0

COCHINEAL.—There is but little demand for the inferior qualities at present offering.

SAFFRON is quiet and worth about Rs. 23½ per lb.

COALS.—A slight improvement is perceptible in the market.

CORKS have been in better request.

CORDAGE, *Europe*, is maintained in value, but *Manilla* and *Indian* are weaker.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has exhibited extraordinary excitement during the fortnight, owing to an extensive speculative demand induced by the favourable advices received from Liverpool, and prices have been forced up to a height never known before in this market. A large business was done principally by Natives, and prices as high as Rs. 440 for *Dholera* and Rs. 525 for *Sawginned Dharwar* have been paid. Since the last two days on receipt of the telegram of the 10th instant reporting a decline of ¼d. in Liverpool, the excitement abated and prices went down a little, but their is no chance for a decline. Holders are firm in prospects of the protracted hostilities in America. Transactions reported are :—

			Rs. per Candy.	
1000	Cds.	Dhollers.....	290	(to arrive.)
150	"	Do.	283	(do.)
300	"	Do.	294	(do.)
700	"	Do.	295	(do.)
50	"	Do.	309	(do.)
100	"	Do.	307	(do.)
250	"	Do.	300	(do.)
400	"	Do.	430 to 435	
200	"	Do.	415	(to arrive.)
1000	"	Do.	405 to 415	(do.)
500	"	Do.	415	(do.)
50	"	Akola	290	(do.)
50	"	Comptah	290	(do.)
200	"	Poorbunder	283-4	
300	"	Dharwar Ginned ...	507	(to arrive.)
500	"	Do.	512 to 515	(do.)

WOOL.—Inferior qualities have been freely offered at a reduction of Rs. 5 per candy.

OILSEEDS.—Owing to the continued satisfactory advices from the English market all descriptions are held for higher prices. Business is checked by the scarcity of stocks and the firmness of holders. *Linseed* is held for Rs. 7-2 as. to R. 7-4 as. *Rapseed* for Rs. 7-12 as. to Rs. 8. *Sesame seed* is out of stock and prices remain nominal. Other seeds are scarce and held for higher prices. Sales are :—

2000 Cwt. Linseed ..... at Rs. 6 12 0 p. cwt.
4000 Cwt. Rape Seed ..... at Rs. 8 0 0 p. cwt.

Coffee:—Small parcels of *Mocha*, *Berbera*, and *Malabar* can be procured at higher rates.

PEPPER.—*Malabar* is quoted dearer, while *Bhutcoll* remains unaltered.

SALTPETRE.—Only *Scinde* and *Mooltan* are procurable at somewhat easier rates.

MADDER-ROOT.—Stocks are light and of inferior quality for which Rs. 3½ to 4 is asked.

HEMP is firmly held for advance.

GUMS.—*Annimic*, *Benjamin*, *Myrrh*, and *Olibanum* have been in request at dearer rates.

SENNA shews a slight improvement in value.

GALLS are in demand at higher rates.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE money market continues easy; the rates of discount of the Bank of Bombay are 3 per cent. for Government Bills and 4 per cent. for Private Bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES had advanced a little but owing to large sales, prices have again declined and are now quoted as below :—*Fours*, 94½; *Fives*, 104½; and *Fives-and-a-half*, 112½.

The last weekly return of the Bank of Bombay is as follows :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits.....	"	98,61,787
Other Deposits.....	"	1,11,50,915
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding.....	"	18,53,456
Rest.....	"	2,55,255
	Rupees	2,83,46,413

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...Rs.		35,31,645
Credits Deposits do. do. ...	"	11,88,330
Bills discounted	"	28,62,940
Dead Stock.....	"	4,13,563
Balances with Branches and Agents...	"	38,94,811
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash.....Rs. 42,15,417		
Securities..... " 16,46,370		
	"	58,61,787
Cash and Currency Notes.....	"	1,05,93,337
	Rupees	2,83,46,413

EXCHANGE on London : 6 months' sight *Bank Bills*, 2s. 06/16d. to 2s. 07/16d.; *Document Bills*, 2. 09/16d. to 2s. 011/16d.; *Credits*, 2s. 07/16d. to 2s. 0½d.

On Calcutta, Bills on demand Rs. 100¾.

On China, 60 days' sight Bills, Rs. 220 to 221 for 100 dollars.

SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

11, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS,
LIVERPOOL, *1st July* 1862.

THE past month has been one of furious speculation and excitement in our Cotton market, attended by an advance in prices altogether without parallel in the memory of this generation.

My last report left the market active and strong at 12¾d. for middling Orleans, and 8¼d. for fair Dhollerah. Public confidence, however, had not altogether recovered from the shock caused by the taking of New Orleans and the subsequent panic in Cotton, and the business community was still keenly sensitive to political rumours affecting America. But during the first half of this month all feeling of uneasiness on this score gradually subsided. The tenor of the American news convinced the most sceptical that an early settlement was impossible; the Confederates developed greater strength than was expected, Jackson hurled Banks out of the Valley of the Shenandoah, and M'Clellan's powerfull army was kept at bay before Richmond. Fresh advices arrived by every mail of extensive Cotton burning in the South, and irresistible evidence was afforded that no supplies of Cotton could come forward while the war went on. Under these news a large business was transacted in the first fortnight of the month at steadily advancing prices, bringing middling Orleans up to 13¾d. and fair Dhollerah to 9d. per lb.

At this period our market received further strength by the emphatic declaration of Lord Palmerston and Russell in Parliament that neither England nor France contemplated offering mediation at present, and the following mail brought news of the severe and indecisive engagement at Richmond—now styled the battle of "Fair Oaks"—impressing more forcibly on the public mind the desperate and enduring nature of the war. At this point it is easy to perceive that the edge of public opinion was turned from the political bearings of the question, and fixed exclusively on the existing position of supply and demand. All classes of buyers appeared to conclude simultaneously that no further check was to be apprehended from America for an indefinite time, and their whole attention was directed to the immediate supplies available. Every one became suddenly impressed with their alarming insufficiency, and an immense volume of demand at once rushed into the market. Orders came pouring in in shoals from all parts of the Continent to buy without limit; everywhere it was discovered that stocks were wholly exhausted, and that Liverpool was the only reservoir where they could be replenished. In Manchester the stocks of goods and yarn were swept off the market, and our spinners were encouraged to come in more freely than they had done since last autumn, and speculators joined in the general *melee* and bought with excessive eagerness. Under this enormous demand our small stock melted away with alarming rapidity, the scramble for Cotton became more and more desperate, many of the current grades disappeared from the market, and the price of the article was almost overlooked in the anxiety to get hold of it on any terms at all. At the beginning of the month the stock stood at 370,000 bales. On the 13th ultimo it was reduced to 290,000. On the following week 124,000 bales changed hands on the spot, leaving the stock at 260,000 bales on

ignorant of the present value of cotton here, are selling it to the native manufacturers of India at something like 1d. per lb., while our consumers are paying 9d. to 12d. for the same cotton—that the manufacturers of India will be able to supply their cloths so very much cheaper than the European merchants, and that the latter will not be able to dispose of British goods within a wide mark of their cost.

"Seeing, then, that the native cotton-growers of India are in complete ignorance of the high prices obtained for cotton; that the merchants of India have so little direct communication with the interior; that the native dealers, or middlemen, are blinding the eyes of the growers to the excessive demand that at present exists for Indian cotton; and that they are deficient in the means of transit, it becomes imperative upon the people of this country—for all are vitally interested—to provide the means of purchasing cotton direct from the growers in India, and sending it here by road, river, and sea, without the least unnecessary delay. For this purpose I would suggest that a company shall be formed, under the auspices of the members of the House of Commons, representing the cotton manufacturing districts, the mayors of the various towns, the chairman of the Chambers of Commerce, the Chairman of the Cotton Supply Association, and the Chairman of the Manchester Cotton Company, with an executive committee of practical and energetic merchants and manufacturers, the object of which must be to purchase cotton in India and send it here. When once the native growers are practically enlightened as to the demand for cotton and its price at the sea-board, growing cotton for export will become an extensive established custom, and our supplies thence rapidly and extensively increased.

"But, as it would occupy a considerable time to get such a company in working order, and send out agents to India, I further suggest that the Government shall be solicited to employ their staff officers, in their several localities in India, to purchase cotton direct from the native growers, and have it conveyed to the ports in the readiest manner possible,—the Government to advance the money for this object, which would be refunded to them on the delivery of the cotton to agents appointed by the company at the ports. This would prove a great relief to the trade of this country until the company could get their agents into working order in India.

"Now, I have no doubt that this appeal to the Government will be objected to on various grounds; but we must not forget that in 1847 they advanced 8,000,000*l.* to Ireland during the famine caused by the failure of the potato crop, the effects of which were not thing as compared with what is certain to be the case, should our present supply of cotton become exhausted. Nor do we lack even a more direct precedent. The present Emperor of the French, during the scarcity of corn, sent agents into all parts of Europe to purchase grain, with means provided from the French Treasury. In fact, there is only one or two alternatives left for the Government to pursue—either to lend their practical assistance to procure cotton from India, or to find the means for supporting the people as they are thrown out of work from a want of cotton. It has been said that 5,000,000 of people are affected by the dearth of cotton; but, if our supplies are stopped, two-thirds of the whole empire will be most seriously affected.

"Such a proposition may appear extraordinary; but I consider that the occasion is far more extraordinary than the remedy sought for its relief, when it is considered that the stock of cotton in Liverpool is only equal to four-and-a-half weeks' consumption, as in 1860, and what is of more importance still, from this has to be deducted our re-exports of cotton, which for the last four weeks have averaged 25,865 bales per week, or, in the aggregate, 103,865 bales (about equal to one-half the stock at present held in Liverpool,) while on the 6th of June the stock of cotton held in foreign Europe was only 50,751 bales: and that in the last six months our imports into Liverpool show a weekly average of only 19,980 bales while the quantity taken by the trade weekly from that port, although so much below previous years, has averaged 29,370 bales.

"Were the members of the House of Commons connected with the manufacturing districts to hold a meeting on this subject in London, I feel assured much good would result from it, by paving the way for some decided action on the part of the trade and its dependencies; and my plea for thus addressing you is the knowledge that already 50,000 persons are entirely without work and the means of obtaining food, and 198,000 employed only one-half their time.

"I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

"RICHARD BURN."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY REVENUE SURVEY.

Dated Bombay Castle, 14th April 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D.,

COPY of the Resolution passed by Government on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S D., No. 213, dated the 29th January 1862, submitting the Progress Report of the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Mahratta Country for the year ending 31st October 1861.

THE results of the season's measuring operations appear on the whole, to be not unsatisfactory. The decrease in the number of acres classified is explained by Major Anderson in paragraphs 22 and 26 of his report by the greater prevalence, in the districts which have been classified during the year, of irrigated lands, which entail upon the classing establishments more detailed inquiries than dry-crop lands.

2. The results of the several operations of the season, as compared with those of the preceding season, are briefly exhibited in the following Statement:—

	Measuring Operations.				Classification Operations.													
	Number of Establishments.	Measured.		Total.	Number of Establishments.	Classed.		Total.	Average Cost of Measurement per Acre.			Average Cost of Classification per Acre.			Total expenditure of both sorts of the Survey during the years 1860-61 and 1861-62.		
		Fields.	Acres.	Acres.		Fields.	Acres.	Acres.									
									R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.			
In 1859-60	5	45,830	5,04,072	5,04,072	22	3,80,081	5,20,4629	5,20,463	0	2	7	0	2	7	1,11,389	89,402	.....
In 1860-61	4	36,119	4,32,511	4,32,511	23	49,011	4,09,764	4,09,764	0	3	6	0	3	6	89,402	.....	11,987
Increase in 1860-61	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3,850	...	...	0	1	0	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Decrease in 1860-61	1	9,711	71,561	71,561	...	...	478	...	0	1	0	0	1	0	.....	11,987	.....
In 1861-62	3	8,900	27,196	3,900	22	3,76,231	35,133	7,843	0	2	7	0	2	7	1,01,389	.....	.....

3. Major Francis should not have included his report on the progress of the survey of the Rutnagherry Collectorate, which forms a part of the Southern Division, in his general report to the Revenue Commissioner N. D., but should have submitted it separately to the Revenue Commissioner S. D.; and His Excellency in Council desires that in future it may be sent direct to the latter officer.

4. With regard to the observations made at the close of Major Anderson's report, it may be remarked that orders have been already issued to the Superintendent of Stationery, in the Resolution in the General Department No. 94, dated the 18th January 1862, to substitute machine-made for hand-made paper, except in special cases, in which also the supply of the latter description was to be limited to one-fourth of the whole supply required. With the view of further economizing the cost of the Stationery required by the Superintendents of the Surveys, they should be directed to forward with their Indents to the Superintendent of Stationery samples of the qualities of Stationery they may require, in order that superior descriptions may not be supplied where inferior would answer equally well.

5. His Excellency in Council considers that, as regards supplies of European-made paper, this will be more economical than allowing the Superintendent, as proposed by Major Anderson, to purchase their own supplies.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *24th July*, 11-20 A.M.

THE steamer *Nemesis* anchored from Suez.

ON the 23rd June the Ameer Dost Mahommed's camp had reached Wushew. Furrah was closely invested, and the besiegers were keeping up a brisk fire. A spy who had been inside the Fort reported that the garrison were resolute, but that the Infantry of Sooltan Jan disliked being placed under Meer Afzul Khan.—*Lahore Chronicle, July* 16.

LOCAL.

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain H. W. King, for Aden and Suez, to-morrow at noon:

For Suez.—Mr. W. C. Loraine, I. N.; Lieutenant R. B. Leefe, I. N.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Sim; Mr. Robert Dunn; Lieutenant Holt, I. N.; Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Hormasjee and a servant; Mr. Rich; Lieutenant Malcolmson; Mrs. Malcolmson and infant; Lieutenant A. H. E. Campbell; Lieutenant Keir, Bengal Staff Corps.

For Southampton.—Mr. James Wood; Captain A. Grey; Mr. James Bilby; Mr. and Mrs. Mason; and two children; Mr. Langton; Mr. Hogarth; Mr. and Mrs. Page; Mr. Howarth; Mr. Thomas Carr; Mr. W. West; Mr. P. Bremand and Miss West.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents:—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
BOMBAY:—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
Loss of the Ship *Wadiatool Rahimon*.
Destitution of Europeans in India.
Reunion in honor of Mr. Kassim-bin Mujji.
Marine Court of Enquiry.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.
Indis Self-paying if Rent-paying.
Christian Vernacular Education Society.
Constitution of High Courts.
Captain Sprye's important Commercial Proposition.
Mr. Dickinson on the Railway Reports.
Sir Bartle Frere on Government and Mission Schools.
Lord Canning's Measures.
The Ways and Means of Public Works.
ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this Office, is now available.
Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency.
The G. I. P. Railway Company's Report.
Trial by Jury.
The Great China Swindle.
The Nagurs and Major Barr.
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
Oonwah Hills.
North-West Provinces.
The Punjaub.
Peshawur.
Central Asia.
Madras.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
Kattywar.
THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

THE Indian Council at home has issued a notice that a limited number of commissions in the army shall be given annually to sons of Civil and Military officers who have served in India. They will have to pass through the College of Sandhurst, after nomination, and be subject to the regulations of that College; and the expense of board, washing, medical attendance, and education will be borne by the Secretary of State for India. The number of cadets so selected allowed to be borne on the establishment of the College is twenty. Applications to be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State at the India-office.—*Poona Observer, July* 24.

We have been informed on good authority that the order for the revision of the pay and pension of warrant officers of the Army has been received from Sir Charles Wood by the last mail; and we feel a pleasure in congratulating this class of subordinates on the success of their numerous applications. We trust that Sir William Mansfield, who is ever ready to sympathise with the underpaid servants of Government, will move Sir Bartle Frere to hasten the application of the new order to Bombay and its dependencies, where the daily increasing price of provisions is sorely felt by the majority of warrant officers.—*Id.*

WE understand that it is under contemplation that the Deputy Magistrates are to be examined by a competent committee with regard to their qualifications in preparing proceedings &c. according to the new Penal Code. This is very wise policy on the part of the Government, and educated persons will not be overlooked in making such appointments.—*Id.*

THE extraordinary statements of Sir Charles Wood, that there was a mistake of a million in Mr. Laing's estimates, and that we had, in fact, a deficit still hanging round the neck of the young Empire, has naturally excited the attention of all at home, who take any real interest in our affairs; and, as naturally, completely puzzled them. The Maharsjah, it will be observed, most scrupulously avoided giving any clue to the nature of the alleged error, or where it had arisen, for which, in all probability the best of all reasons existed, namely, that he himself did not know. For several reasons, on the other hand, we do not believe in the existence of such a mistake at all. We remember, that immediately after the financial statement in Council, we were requested to withhold publication of the figures as therein stated; some financial genius having stumbled over some enormous error, of which, however, we heard no more; some minor correction not affecting totals were the only results of that mare's nest. Mr. Laing has some "*good friends*" here, who would not have left us long in the dark about so serious a blunder as a mythic million on the credit side of his too successful balance-sheet. Further, Mr. Laing had but lately returned from England, where his preparations for his statement would hardly have left him in the dark as to such a large element of error, had it then existed, in the Indian accounts for the year at home. We notice also that on the day before this allocution of Sir Charles's, the home papers had published a telegram, which had been changed in transmission from a partial failure of the Bengal opium crop, into a total loss of 50,000 chests of opium estimated upon. We are strongly inclined to hope that, with his proverbial wisdom, Sir Charles Wood not knowing enough of opium statistics to correct this error had taken fright at it; and not having had time to learn from some one better informed, had not considered that the loss, whatever it might be of this year's crop, would fall upon the following estimates; and so has talked about, an imaginary deficit with as much happy assurance as he always talks about the affairs of the country whose greatest affliction is Sir Charles Wood. He is by no means particular as to the ground-work of his answers to awkward demands, and the studied mystery of his reply to this inconvenient deputation leads us to believe rather, that Sir Charles is in error in his "facts," than that Mr. Laing is a million wrong in his estimates. If there really be "a million" against us, it will probably turn out to be the product of some home official *locus pocus*, by which a Ministry hard pressed on economic questions, seeks to saddle India with some extra "little bill" for Royal Military Expenditure; but our belief is that the mail following upon Mr. Laing's arrival in England will give us the solution of the blunder in some harmless form.—*Englishman, July* 15.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An inquest was held before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital on the 23rd instant, on view of the body of Naru Gunaji Murkar, a bricklayer, aged about fifty years. From the evidence given by the witnesses, it appeared that the deceased was employed at a house in the Fish Market. Between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon of the 23rd instant, the deceased was sitting on a scaffolding and was engaged in plastering with chunam the side wall of the house, when he got up, and with a view to go inside for a drink, through a window on that side, placed one of his feet on the cornice below the window, when two of the bricks of the cornice gave way and he fell down headlong into the street, sustaining great injuries to his forehead. He was quite insensible when he was picked up, and was immediately removed to the hospital where he died shortly after his admission. The height of the part from which he fell is thirty feet. The bricks had been laid on about three days, and had not been plastered over, but gave way when the deceased trod on them.

Verdict:—"Accidentally killed."

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., *July* 24*th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. rainy. Ther. 78.
BULSAR.—S. W. cloudy.
CANNANORE.—S. W. cloudy.
COCHIN.—Dated 23rd, raining. Ther. 88.
GALLE.—Westerly, occasional showers. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Westerly steady, cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. light, rainy.
KURRACHEE.—Westerly fair.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 86.
PUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—S. W. light fair.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 15*th July* 1862.

MAHEE KANTA.—The quantity of rain gauged during the fortnight is 9 inches 25 cents. which with the rain gauged in June makes the total quantity 16 inches 38 cents.

The cultivators have been very busy, ploughing and sowing generally throughout the Mahee Kanta without interruption since the middle of June, and their prospects are at present remarkably good.

One fatal case of cholera occurred at Sadra in the jail on the 15th instant. No other cases have been reported.

The weather has been cool and there has been no unusual amount of sickness.

KAIRA.—Rain has fallen plentifully in the districts of this collectorate during the fortnight under report, and ploughing and sowing operations are in progress.

The state of the public health is good, but cholera still prevails in a few of the villages of the Thasra and Kunpurwunj districts.

The cattle continue free from disease.

SAWUNT WARREE.—There has been heavy rain throughout the Warree state during the fortnight under report.

The crops, both bagayet and jevayet, are most promising.

The country is generally healthy. Cattle disease is prevalent in some parts of the Koodal and Warree districts.

The register kept in the civil hospital at this station shows the fall of rain during the fortnight to be less, in comparison with that of 1861, as follows:—

	During the fortnight. Inches.	cents.	Total of the season. Inches.	cents.
1861	35	0	68	93
1862	22	5	82	95

The price of grain is rather higher than last year.

KUTCH.—The fall of rain in this province during the fortnight has been plentiful, so that most of the tanks have been filled, and pasturage has sprung up in every direction. It is said that the crops are doing well, and no epidemic is reported to have broken out among men or cattle.

The quantity of rain measured at Bhooj amounts to seven inches and seven cents up to the 15th instant.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Thursday, 24*th July* 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ. CHAIRMAN; CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, I.N., AND MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, ESQ.)

IN POSSESSION OF A GREATER QUANTITY OF OPIUM THAN ALLOWED BY LAW.—Peers Lalljee and Dewchund Dewjee, were charged with being in possession of a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to Clause 4, Chapter 4, Regulation 21 of 1827.

From the evidence adduced in this case it appeared that the first prisoner was seen by police duffadar, Ahmed Ally, on the night of the 11th instant, to give to the second prisoner a bundle of opium which was afterward ascertained to weigh nearly seven seers. The transaction took place in the shop of the latter prisoner. Both prisoners were then seized by the police.

In defence the prisoners said nothing, but called witnesses whose evidence did not go far enough to exculpate them from the charge.

The Court found the prisoners guilty and ordered them to be fined double the value of the opium and double the amount of the duty; and the opium to be sold by auction and the proceeds confiscated.

ANOTHER CASE.—Dewraz Ragowjee and Allung Akonee, were charged with being in possession of a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to Clause 4 Chap. 4 of Regulation 21 of 1827.

From the evidence adduced in this case it appeared that the police entered a chandool shop kept by the Chinese prisoner, when they saw the first prisoner putting three cakes of opium into the scales which were held by the other prisoner. The prisoners were then taken into custody and the opium and scales seized.

The prisoners in their defence called witnesses to prove that they were dealers in opium and that opium had been passed in the usual manner through the Custom House to the second prisoner.

The Court acquitted the prisoners.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE COURT.

Friday, 25*th July* 1862.

(BEFORE R. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE FORGERY CASE.—Manoel Francis Xavier Pinto was brought up on remand from Wednesday last, on the charge of forging an order for payment of wages.

Mr. R. B. Barton appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. John Raddie, Police Constable, said,—On Monday last, the 21st instant, the prisoner was made over to my custody by the witness Jumnadass, on a charge of forging Mr. Matthew's signature. I shewed this note (produced) to the prisoner, and asked him if it was his handwriting. He said "Yes."

The alleged forged paper ran as follows:—

"Bombay B. and C. I. Railway Engineer's Office, Bombay.

To Mr. Jumnadass Pranvulubdass, Pay Clerk, Fort.

SIR,—Pay to the bearer of this, Mr. M. F. X. Pereira, his wages for the month of March, and April 15 days, the total amount of Rs. 37, at the rate of twenty-five rupees per mensem, and take his signature for it.

F. MATTHEW, Deputy Engineer."

Bombay, 21st July 1862."

Mr. Barton remarked to His Worship, that even for a moment admitting the boy at the bar had written the name of Mr. Matthew, for the purpose of obtaining this money, it seemed very doubtful, under the comprehensive and complicated Penal Code, as to whether it could be construed into a forgery or not. It appeared that the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company owed the prisoner wages for a month and a half, amounting to thirty-seven rupees; and the alleged forgery consisted in the prisoner writing the name of Mr. Matthew, to the pay clerk, Jumnadass, to pay him this money. No one was, or was intended to be, defrauded; and fraud, under the Penal Code, seemed to be the essence of the whole offence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton,—I don't know if any one has been defrauded by this paper.

His Worship asked Mr. Barton if he wished to cross-examine the witness Jumnadass.

Mr. Barton said that he would like to do so.

Jumnadass Pranvulubdass, cross-examined by Mr. Barton, said,—I don't know whether any wages are due to the prisoner. I have never paid any wages to him.

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until two o'clock on Tuesday next, for the production of additional evidence.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

22 Henry Gamble, Official Assignee, *ex.*, Juggonnath Jayiroop, (Part heard.)

11 *Doe*, on the demise of Eswadabai, widow, &c. *ex.* Roe, afterwards Vowbai, widow, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

14*th June and* 24*th July* 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

DEMURRER FOR ARGUMENT.

Cosmo Damiao Pinto vs. *G. Charles Evezard.*

Mr. Westropp and *Mr. Bayley*, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Sangster, for the defendant.

Mr. Westropp stated that this was an action of trespass brought by a man named Cosmo Damiao-Pinto against Captain G. C. Evezard, who is Superintendent of Bazars or Cantonment Magistrate at Poona. The first count of the plaint states that on the 7th June 1861 and on divers days between that and the 15th June, at Poona, defendant with force and arms assaulted the plaintiff, seized him, dragged him, and struck him great many violent blows, and forced him to go to jail, and there kept him in imprisonment for nine days without reasonable and probable cause, contrary to law, and against the will of the plaintiff; and while so imprisoned, gave him bad food, and took away two keys from him, by which he was hurt in health and circumstances; and also plaintiff hereby lost or was deprived of property of the value of Rs. 10,000 of which he was lawfully possessed in a certain room of his and which was locked, and which defendant opened during his imprisonment and removed by certain persons and appropriated to his own use. The second count states that on the 19th June 1861 and between that day and the commencement of this suit, defendant again assaulted the plaintiff, gave him violent blows and compelled him to go through the bazar and streets to the jail, and there unlawfully imprisoned him for thirty-five days: and while in jail, ill-treated him, gave him insufficient food, and extorted from him a writing of promise for Rs. 891 to pay to one Captain Taylor, and also other promissory writings to pay monies to other parties. The first count, therefore, charged defendant with imprisoning plaintiff for nine days and divesting him of certain monies, and the second count with imprisoning him for thirty-five days and extorting from him under *duresse* certain valuable securities acknowledging debt to different persons. Defendant has pleaded four pleas, two of which, the second and third, were at issue before the Court. The first is a plea of not guilty, and the fourth alleges that defendant was acting judicially as Superintendent of Bazars, and at the time had jurisdiction under Act 18 of 1850. In the second and third pleas to which the demurrer was directed, there is not a single line which is not bad. The second plea (read by the learned counsel) states that plaintiff was charged before defendant as Cantonment Magistrate of Poona with breach of the Cantonment Regulations in leaving the service of his master, Nowrojee Merwanjee, without giving notice or rendering accounts, whereupon defendant remanded plaintiff one day for further enquiry, and did thereupon cause plaintiff to be conveyed to jail until the following day; that on the following day, the 8th June, plaintiff was again brought before him on the same charge, and was further charged with having embezzled his master's money, whereupon defendant again remanded plaintiff for nine days which was a lawful imprisonment. The Court would, said Mr. Westropp, observe that, in the second plea there was not one word said of the defendant having made over the plaintiff to the Civil authorities on either of the charges preferred against him. So that we have the defendant, first, on a charge of the man's leaving his master's service, remanding him one day to jail for further enquiry; and secondly, we have him detaining the plaintiff for nine days, which, the learned counsel would shew, the Cantonment Magistrate has not a particle of power to do. Mr. Westropp denounced this plea as vicious in almost every respect. If there be one rule clearer than another it is this, that when a judge of inferior jurisdiction justifies his proceedings, he must set them out more fully. The defendant relies generally on the Act 18 of 1850, and on his office of Canton Magistrate, but he does not tell what the Canton Regulation then was, or is at this moment. He ought to have set out the Canton Regulation. The Court was aware of the rule of pleading that a private statute even ought to be set out; and if part of the statute is public and part of it private, that which is private ought to be set out. A Canton Regulation is made by the commanding officer, and it cannot, therefore, be higher than a bye-law. It is necessary at all events that it should be set out in order that plaintiff might know the authority on which defendant relies. This party is not only bound to inform the Court but his adversary as well, of the fact or rule on which he relies (Chitty, Vol. I. p. 243.) Suppose the Cantonment Regulation be this, that a servant who leaves his master's service without notice is liable to so and so, then it must be set out that he left his master's service without notice or lawful excuse. Mr. Westropp referred to Turner's case reported in 9 2. B. Reports p. 80. There the statue did not contain the words "absenting without leave and lawful excuse," but the judges held that it implied them, and the conviction of the lower Court was annulled. Lord Denman, one of the judges, was of opinion that the information must expressly shew the absence to be *without leave and lawful excuse* otherwise no offence is charged: Mr. Justice Patterson also laid down that if the facts as charged are consistent with the innocence of the party, then there is no offence. Here, Mr. Westropp said, the facts charged were quite consistent with the innocence of the plaintiff, for no mention was made that he absented himself *without lawful excuse*. In the absence of such an expression, how could it be told that that was the breach; for, aught appeared to be the case, it might be the vending of spirituous liquors in the Cantonment. The learned counsel next cited the *exparte* case of *Gaswood*, Jurist, Vol. 17 p. 1163, where the prisoner was discharged in consequence of a bad warrant which did mention that the prisoner neglected and absented himself without leave, but which did not mention that he absented himself without *lawful excuse*. He next referred to the case of *Wittoba Mullaree vs. Arthur King Corfield*, late Senior Magistrate of Bombay, decided in this Court in 1855, to shew the necessity of information upon oath and that there is no offence if the facts charged are consistent with the prisoner's innocence. The circumstances of the case were these: the plaintiff, Wittoba Mullaree, was a tailor in the service of Mr. Meeson, the Editor of the *Telegraph and Courier*, and his wages not having been paid, he abandoned the service and sued Mr. Meeson in the Small Cause Court. While the action was pending in the Small Cause Court, Mr. Meeson took the device of bringing up the tailor before the Police authorities for breach of the Act of 1814 then in force, in leaving his master's service. He was sent with a note from Mrs. Meeson to Major Baynes, then Superintendent of Police, who lodged the tailor for the night in the Chowkey. Next day the tailor was taken before Mr. Corfield, when summons was served upon him to appear on the following Monday. On Monday, Mr. Meeson did not attend the Police Office, but sent his Portuguese butler who stated to the Magistrate what the charge was against the tailor, viz., leaving his master's service. The butler was not sworn when he made the charge. The prisoner being asked by Mr. Corfield to speak to the charge, stated that he had left the service for not being paid his wages. Mr. Corfield, however, recorded a verdict of guilty and sentenced the prisoner to three week's imprisonment with hard labour. The tailor brought an action in this Court against Mr. Corfield for false imprisonment, which was tried before Sir William Yardley and Sir Charles Jackson. The only document put in was a memo. of Mr. Corfield's notes. Mr. Corfield did not put in a formally drawn up conviction till after his case had closed, and the Court declined to receive it. Before, however, the action came on for trial, several alterations were made in the Records of the Police Office, most of them by the advice of Mr. Howard, defendant's counsel, but there was one which was made without his advice, and that gave rise to very unpleasant circumstances. The record as altered stood thus "misbehaviour in leaving his master's service: Prisoner admits the charge and says he has claim for wages—three weeks' imprisonment." The Court gave verdict against Mr. Corfield. [Mr. Westropp here read extracts from the judgments of Sir W. Yardley and Sir C. Jackson]. The learned council then referred the Court to Regulation 22 of 1827 which gives powar to the Superintendent of Cantonment Bazars to adjudge a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or imprisonment not exceeding one month upon servants for disobedience, neglect or for quitting service without one month's notice. This was a General Regulation and plaintiff was not brought up for breach of this Regulation, but for breach of the Canton Regulation. There is no charge in the General Regulation against a servant for quitting service without rendering accounts. The fatal objection raised by the learned counsel was, that the words "without leave or lawful excuse" must appear in the charge, even if they did not occur in the statute. The plea professed to cover a double imprisonment, viz., for imprisonment for leaving service and imprisonment in respect of the charge of embezzlement, and therefore if it was bad in part, it was a bad plea *in toto*. Mr. Westropp asked the Court to be strict in their enquiry into the jurisdiction of persons having limited powers, especially those who by their profession have a tendency to become arbitrary. He contended that the plea must shew that defendant had jurisdiction, and it must do so sufficiently, and if he (defendant) shews, as he has done, that he had no jurisdiction, the plea is bad. He argued that, if every particle of this plea were proved to be true, then there would be no defence, and the verdict could not stand, because it did not shew that the Magistrate had any jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—In his plea he claims jurisdiction under the General Regulation.

Mr. Westropp.—According to certain rules of pleading, it is not sufficient to follow the words of the Statute,

Mr. Justice Arnould.—As at present advised I think it is sufficient if he sets forth the General Regulation which gives him jurisdiction. It is a question of jurisdiction whether he exceeded it or not, and it is not a question of conviction whether the man was convicted sufficiently or not.

Mr. Westropp.—I say he has not shown jurisdiction, and I say that the argument which applies to a question of conviction, applies as well to a question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—You must shew that a plea of jurisdiction stands in the same position as that of conviction. Your authorities refer to cases of conviction.

Mr. Westropp.—There are authorities that a statute must be pleaded according to its effect, and it is not sufficient to give the words of the statute. Where a party is justifying an outrage under color of jurisdiction, and where he has shewn no jurisdiction, the plea is bad. Suppose the man had absented himself because he had broken his leg, would the magistrate have been justified in remanding him?

Mr. Justice Arnould.—The jurisdiction to entertain a charge is one thing, and to justify a conviction is another. Here he merely says there was a charge brought against the man and I remanded him.

Mr. Westropp.—I say he had no jurisdiction to remand the man.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—That is a matter of defence.

Mr. Westropp.—But he has no authority to remand him on a charge which is not a charge, because there is no mention made that the man absented "without lawful excuse."

Mr. Justice Arnould.—He had no right to convict if there was lawful excuse.

Mr. Westropp.—I say he had no right to entertain the charge. If the facts as charged are inconsistent with the innocence of the prisoner then there is no charge. It is idle to assert that this was a charge which he had jurisdiction to entertain.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—Would not a magistrate entertain a charge, if one complains that his servant left without sufficient notice? He might not convict.

Mr. Westropp.—The *onus* of negativing the excuse lies on the prosecutor.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—That is in case of conviction.

Mr. Westropp.—But in case of information or charge the *onus* lies on the complainant to negative the excuse. In the case of *Gaswood* there was a charge but no offence. The same doctrine was precisely adopted in the case of *Wittoba Mullaree vs. Corfield* [Reads Sir C. Jackson's judgment]. What I say is this, what Captain Evezard was bound to do was, whatever he considered the substantial charge to be, to have stated its legal effect, and that he was bound to act upon either oath or solemn affirmation, so as to give the accused the power or protection to proceed against the complainant if the charge proved to be false—to prosecute the complainant for perjury.

Chief Justice.—*Prima facie*, we hold that the charge must be laid on oath *or* solemn affirmation to justify the magistrate in remanding the prisoner to jail, unless the opposite party shews that in the mofussil no such law exists.

Mr. Westropp.—We also take the objection that the Cantonment Regulation ought to have been set out in the plea, because the plaintiff was charged under the Cantonment Regulation. The plea is also bad for not shewing by whom the charge was made. It is laid down by Mr. Taylor that the informer's name must be mentioned. The next point is, that he does not state how plaintiff was an accounting party, or that he had accounts to render; and how, if he had accounts to render, defendant had jurisdiction to entertain such a charge. I find nothing in the Regulation that the magistrate has jurisdiction in cases where accounts are not rendered by servants, or that the non-rendering of accounts is anywhere a criminal offence. He does not shew grounds for remanding the prisoner.

Chief Justice.—Why he detained plaintiff seven days in that manner appears rather singular.

Mr. Westropp.—There is no ground whatever laid for the first remand and the subsequent detention. He says it was for further enquiry, but he does not state any enquiry. It would be an outrage on a subject for a magistrate to imprison a servant on the unsworn statement of the master.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—A magistrate is bound to take the charge or information on oath or solemn affirmation.

Mr. Westropp said that to imprison a man in that way without a supported or sworn statement is the infraction of the first principles of jurisprudence. He knew of a magistrate in Bombay named Robin Grey who inflicted lashes on servants upon the authority of simple notes sent by the master, and on one occasion lashes were administered to a wrong individual: the man had been sent with a note by his master to the magistrate, but before reading the note the magistrate punished the man, conceiving that he had been sent for leaving the service, and when he afterwards read the note he found there was no charge laid against the man. But those days are gone. The first charge on which the plaintiff was brought up was for leaving the service without giving notice or rendering accounts. So it is left uncertain by the plea on which of these two charges he was remanded. It is laid down that if defendant justifies his proceedings as judge or justice he must shew his authority and jurisdiction, (*Cunnin's Digest*, Title Pleader); that a plea of justification is to enumerate and cover the whole, and that defendant must shew that the act was lawful (*Chitty*, Vol 1. 6th Edition). In an action of trespass the justices were held liable for *bonâ fide* error (*Chatten v. Wildham*, 5 C.B. Reports). The next ground of objection related to the subsequent portion of the plea in which it is stated that this plaintiff was brought up after the first remand on the following day, and on that day, 8th June, was further charged with fraud and embezzlements whereupon defendant remanded him for nine days. Now what does this disclose. Plaintiff was brought up on the original charge, which Mr. Westropp had already shewn, was no crime and was besides uncertain, and this magistrate (defendant) does not pretend to say that he dealt with the first charge. For aught that appears this charge remained undisposed of for nine days: no information or evidence on oath or solemn affirmation is taken, and no ground shewn for justifying a remand, and defendant goes on to allege that a further charge is made; but this, like the first charge, is not made either on oath or solemn affirmation, and even if it had been so made, it was one in which he had no jurisdiction, as far as it appeared upon the plea. Defendant had no evidence before him on either of the charges, and the plea does not state on what charge plaintiff was remanded. It was preposterous to have remanded him for nine days without enquiry. There was no evidence before the defendant, and no informer appeared. The plea fails to shew how he was justified in remanding the prisoner. For all that appears on the second plea, Captain Evezard had to postpone the case for his personal convenience, having to attend the Poona Races which were to last eight days."

The learned counsel then proceeded to argue the third plea, which pointed to the second count. Here again the charge of fraud and embezzlement does not appear to have been made on either oath or solemn affirmation, no evidence is given, and there is nothing to warrant the plaintiff being remanded. This plea shews that defendant himself had no jurisdiction to entertain the charge, that he first sent it to the Deputy Collector and Magistrate and then to the Commanding Officer. Captain Evezard did this in the face of the decision of the Sudder Court in the Poona murder case reported in Harrington's Cases. [Mr. Westropp here commented at great length upon this case, and cited sections of the Regulation distinguishing civil from military jurisdiction]. The transit of the prisoner from defendant to the deputy magistrate was wholly unwarranted; for, defendant felt that he himself had no jurisdiction and he sent the prisoner to a person who also had no jurisdiction.

Chief Justice.—Jurisdiction in certain offences is given to the Superintendent of Bazars by the Regulation of 1827 and those offences are pointed out.

Mr. Westropp.—But what I contend is that he is not to hawk about for jurisdiction, if he had no jurisdiction. He had no authority to send plaintiff to a man who had also no jurisdiction. When the plaintiff is brought back in the evening from the deputy magistrate, the defendant instead of releasing him for want of jurisdiction, again remands him to jail. He does not state who the informer or complainant was. The whole of his proceeding, was arbitrary and unjustifiable.

Mr. Dunbar in arguing against the demurrer said the first observation he had to make was that the cases of *Turner* and *Gaswood*, cited by Mr. Westropp were those in which the Court had to decide, whether the conviction was or was not justified on the face of the warrants, and they were quite inapplicable to the present case where no question of conviction was involved. The learned counsel believed that defendant was reasonably justified in doing what he did. There was no necessity for a formal record in this case: it was sufficient if a man was charged with a certain offence to justify his being remanded. The demurrer did not point out that the defendant had no jurisdiction *in personam*, nor had Mr. Westropp pointed out a single ground of general demurrer. The general rule is that a plea is taken to answer one issue, and it may consist of one single fact or a series of facts which constitute the whole, therefore there could be no objection to the plea on ground of its complicity. The plaintiff was brought before the defendant on a certain charge, and all that the defendant was bound to shew was, that he had authority to enquire into the charge made against the plaintiff. Defendant was only bound to set out on the face of the plea but reasonable and common certainty. The plea sufficiently states his office and jurisdiction, that he was Superintendent of Bazars and Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, and that he was acting under the Acts passed by the Legislative Council of India. Plaintiff was brought before him (defendant) in his judicial capacity as a public officer, and was charged with leaving his master's service without notice. It is sufficient in the case of a public officer to shew that he was acting reasonably in the discharge of his duties. Defendant was in the position of a policeman who can detain a man in custody on reasonable suspicion. He did not adj

as the Act distinctly deprives them of the power of drawing bills of exchange on distant Cities. Section 2 certainly favors this view, seeing that it declares "no Body Corporate, person or persons whatsoever in British India, shall draw, accept, make or issue any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, or engagement for the payment of money on any Bills or Notes payable to bearer on demand," except in event of a person drawing against his *own money* deposit in the hands of Banker, Shroff, or Agent. The local government, we understand, feeling some doubt on the subject, enquired of the Supreme Government whether it was the intention of the Legislature that the Act should apply to native hoondies of which there are two kinds in the Punjaub, one called *Namjog*, which may be made payable at sight—when they are designated *Durshunee*—but only to the party named in the bill or to his order the other called *Shahjog*, which are most common, are payable to bearer but only after a certain period. The late Advocate General expressed his opinion that neither class was prohibited by the Act, the first class not being payable to *order*, and the second, not on *demand*, which conditions alone would have rendered them illegal, but the same learned authority had no doubt that native hoondies when payable to *bearer on demand* fall within the provision of Section 2 of the Government Currency Act. Practically, therefore, the exchange operations of the Mahajuns and Shroffs will not be injuriously affected by the introduction of the Government paper currency, and our arguments on the subject in last paper consequently remain untouched.—*Id.*

OUDH.

A SOLDIER of the 19th Hussars ran a muck on Tuesday night, with a drawn sword and carbine, which latter, however, was not loaded. With the former we hear he cut down two natives in the sudder bazaar, one of whom lies in a most precarious state in hospital. The orderly officer was soon on the spot with a guard, and succeeded without much trouble in making a prisoner of the ruffian.—*Oudh Gazette, July 19.*

THE Foundation Stone of the Memorial, or All Soul's Church, at Cawnpore, was laid on Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the presence of a very large concourse of Europeans. It was significantly remarked that, with the exception of Sheopershaud, the commissariat contractor, and another Bengali, there was not a single native present. For once Asiatic curiosity succumbed to a feeling of shame and remorse. Her Majesty's 46th Regiment, a detachment of the Queen's Bays and the Artillery, formed three sides of a square, with the Band of the 46th on the left front. The down train had the night previously brought a cargo of visitors from Agra, and a special train on Thursday morning the elite of the Allahabad community, a few from Lucknow having arrived during the day. Mr. Patten's spacious apartments were put into requisition, and tables laid from end to end, groaning under the weight of a really sumptuous and excellent supply of cold collation, with beer, wine, brandy and soda ready to the call. From 11 A.M. to half-past 5 P.M., not less than three hundred persons could have partaken of the good things here provided by the Committee of Management. It was between eating, drinking, and lounging here, and calling upon friends and visiting Mr. Dalziel's splendid establishment, that the time was passed till the hour for the ceremonial arrived. By 6, all were assembled at the site in Wheeler's Entrenchment, where seats were provided more than enough to accommodate all. The weather was particularly auspicious. It had been cloudy and cool all days, and towards evening a gentle breeze sprung up. Not a drop of rain fell, though every moment threatened a fall. Precisely at 6, the Reverend Mr. Stamper, Chaplain of Cawnpore, and the Reverend Mr. Cowley, Chaplain of Allahabad, ascended the platform, while four other clergymen stood by the Stone. The Reverend Mr. Stamper, then, opened the ceremony with a short, but appropriate prayer: Mr. Cowley followed by reading the 19th verse of the 2nd chapter of S. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. After which, the 233rd Hymn of the Calcutta Hymn Book was sung by the congregation, the Band of Her Majesty's 46th, in softened strains, forming a most excellent accompaniment; and we were here struck, more than in any other part of the ceremony, with the solemn grandeur of the occasion. This over, Mr. Thornhill, the Commissioner, read aloud the following copy of the inscription, to be deposited under the Stone:—

"To the Praise and Glory of the ever Blessed Trinity, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, and in remembrance of many Christian Men, Women, and Children, who near this spot entered into their rest amid much suffering, the first stone of a Church, to be called

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CAWNPORE,

was laid by Brigadier Mark Kerr Atherley, in the presence of the Chief Civil and Military Servants of the State, and of many Christian Residents of the Station and its Vicinity, with prayer to Almighty God for his Blessing on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria."

The Right Hon'ble James Earl of Elgin, being Viceroy of India.

The Hon'ble George Frederick Edmonstone, Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Right Reverend George Edward Lynch Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan.

The Reverend J. A. Stamper, Chaplain of Cawnpore.

"Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it."

"The Lord shall speak peace unto his people: the Lord shall give his people the blessing of Peace."

"We are come unto Mount Zion and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of Angels, to the general Assembly and Church of the First-born, which are written in Heaven, and to God, the Judge of all; and to the Spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the Mediator of the New Covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel."

Brigadier Mark Kerr Atherley then took up the silver trowel, and said that, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God blessed for ever, I lay this Foundation Stone of

'ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CAWNPOR.'

in faith and hope, and humble thankfulness, to be erected for the Worship of Almighty God, according to the usage of the United Church of England and Ireland," and so saying deposited the inscription in the recess made for it; after which the stone was gradually lowered to the foundation and adjusted. The 118th Psalm (*Confitemini Domine*) was then chaunted by the congregation, accompanied by the soft solemn music of the Band. After which, Mr. Stamper delivered the following prayer:—

"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who hast taught us not to sorrow as men without hope for them which sleep in Jesus: we yield Thee humble thanks for the faith and constancy of those who were here visited with sore afflictions, and died in Thy faith and fear: we bless Thee that Thou permittest us in peace and safety to offer our prayers and praises unto Thee: and we beseech Thee that in the Church to be here erected and consecrated to Thy service, Thy holy name may be ever honored by zealous pastors and faithful worshippers, through Jesus Christ our Lord—*Amen.*"

And with another short prayer and the usual Collect, the ceremony concluded. The spectators, then adjourned to the aforesaid refreshment rooms, where they found a capital dinner laid out for them, and having partaken of this, by 9 o'clock every visitor was on his way back to the station whence he had come.

Though the whole of the arrangements were good, and on an ample scale, we were not a little disappointed at finding, that neither the Commissioner nor the Brigadier, nor any other competent person, made a speech at the conclusion of the ceremonial, dilating upon the very extraordinary and painful nature of the event which the Memorial was designed to commemorate, and recalling all those melancholy reminiscences relating thereto, in which we can never cease to be most deeply interested, and a recurrence to which on such an occasion would have greatly enhanced the grave and sacred character of the evening's proceedings. The omission, we think, was a serious mistake, and seemed as if to leave something still more impressive wanting to give a finishing stroke to an otherwise very imposing and effective ceremony. Another disappointment which the public felt was, at the absence of the Brigadier and the Commissioner from the dinner. Here the company arrived quite promiscuously, and though it did not matter so much that there was no Steward or Member of the Committee to receive them, it did appear strange that there was no one present in particular to take the head of the table. And the same want, too, that of a speech, was again felt. Those who had the getting up of the feast, seemed to think that people only cared to be fed, and that it was quite beside their purpose to enliven the dull process of a feed by appealing to the faculties, and ministering to the gentler appetite of the mind. In short, we were treated as a parcel of like, hungry men, who were glad of an excuse or an opportunity for spending a day at a place where lots to eat and drink were to be had gratis: and as such in earnest truth, and seven-eights of the company were dismissed without exactly knowing what they had come for, or what were the particular circumstances connected with the event they had assembled in such hot haste and in such vast numbers to solemnize.—*Id.*

NEPAUL.

THROES of the convulsion which is now shaking China to its centre, seem to have reached its most remote dependencies. We hear of rumours of war from the heart of the Himalayas; Sir Jung Bahadoor is said to be anxious to test the value of the discipline which he has been introducing among his troops and would like to essay their mettle against the shepherds and priests of Thibet. A Lama has killed a Nepaulese trader at L'hassa. On what provocation if any, does not appear; that is immaterial; the dignity of Nepaul has been wounded in the person of one of its subjects, and an immediate demand for the extradition of the murder is the result. This phase is a new one in the relations of Asiatic States. Civilization must indeed be advancing with rapid strides, when the principal of *Civis Romanus* is imported into the political code of Nepaul and acted on with such vigor as it appears to have been in the present instance. The result of a war between Nepaul and Thibet, should such ensue, is hardly doubtful. The pastoral population of the latter is no match for the hardy mountaineers of Nepaul, even without taking into consideration the comparative discipline, for Asiatic lories, which Sir Jung has introduced among his troops. If the Grand Lama refuses to deliver up his subject he will probably do so in the hope of again receiving from China the assistance which, in 1790, enabled the Thibetans to free there country from the same adversaries. News in the East finds its way with strange rapidity, taking with consideration that it is dependent solely an oral channel for transmission, and Thibet is undoubtedly well acquainted with the present agitated state of the country to which it owes allegiance. Oral channels of communication, however, are not remarkable from their accuracy, and possibly the Thibetans may not be aware that the disputes among their feudal superiors are so serious as to preclude the possibility of their rendering the assistance they require. Whether they will quietly yield to the Nepaulese demands or, by refusing to do so incur the penalty of war, probably depends on the extent of their information on this head. Previous experience must have taught them that alone, they are utterly unable to make head against their warlike neighbours, and unless they can persuade their unruly tributaries the Bhootanese to vent some of the turbulent spirit with which they appear to be bursting in a campaign against tougher adversaries than the inhabitants of Cooch Behar, whom, they are now threatening, they have no other help to look for.—*Englishman, July 15.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

WHY SIR C. WOOD DISBELIEVES MR. LAING'S SURPLUS.

(From the Economist, June 28.)

A VERY severe document has just been issued by Sir C. Wood, reproving the gross errors which as we have repeatedly shown, exist in the statements made from India.

First, Sir Charles entirely confirms the view which we have taken of the practical uselessness of the "estimate" on which Indian financiers ground not only their Budget for the coming year, but their narrative of the past year. He shows, as we showed, that in the last year of which we have the facts, 1860-61, this estimate was wrong by two millions and a half. Sir Charles says:—

"I now proceed to compare the estimates for 1860-61, with the actual accounts which I have now received.

"The regular estimate presented to Parliament in May, 1861, stated:—

	£
The charges in India at	39,610,885
The charges in England at	5,384,340
And guaranteed interest on railway capital in India and England, less net traffic receipts	1,072,771
Total charges	46,067,996
The total revenues were estimated at	39,509,631

Showing an estimated excess of expenditure over income of 6,558,365

"In the actual accounts now received from your Government,

	£
The charges in India are stated at	40,408,239
The charges in England were	5,894,546
Guaranteed interest on railway capital, less net traffic receipts	1,121,734
Total charges	46,924,519
The revenues amounted to	42,903,234

Showing an excess of expenditure over income of 4,021,285

being an improvement of 2,536,980*l.* as compared with the regular estimate."

Yet we are asked to believe these same sort of estimate for the *year now past*, 1861-62. We do not believe that unless financiers know the year just past, they will know the year just coming. We object *in limine* to all Indian anticipations. We, therefore, give Sir C. Wood's criticism on Mr. Laing's Budget for 1862-63 in his own words:—

"I now turn to the Budget estimate for the current year, in which I am sorry to say that errors of a similar description to those on which I have been remarking appear to exist. If no change were made in the assessed taxes and customs duty, you estimate that the revenue of 1862-63 would amount to 43,796,200*l.* I do not at all question that estimate of probable receipts. Indeed, so far as I am enabled to form an opinion, it does not appear to be too sanguine, and, from the experience of former years, there seems to be ground for hope that the actual result may be more favourable than you estimate.

"It is obvious that I must also adopt your estimate of expenditure in India.

"I must observe, however, that, so far as I can make out, from the figures, you have again omitted the item of what is called 'loss by exchange.' The probable expenditure on railroads in India for this year I assume at 5,500,000*l.*, and this item will, therefore, amount to 458 333*l.*

"There is, however, a more serious error in your Budget estimate. With my financial despatch, dated the 18th February last, I forwarded to you an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury for the year 1862-63.

"In that estimate, the disbursements at home, which are part of the annual charge on Indian revenues, were stated at 5,664,232*l.*

"From this sum you have deducted 702,246*l.*, and have stated the difference, 4,961,986*l.*, as the next home expenditure.

"The sum of 702,246*l.* is thus made up, as appears by the statement forwarded by you, viz.:—

RECEIPTS.

	£
From Her Majesty's Treasury, on account of charges of late China expedition	450,000
From the War Office and other public departments, in repayment of charges in India on account of the Imperial Government	79 446
Miscellaneous receipts	142 800
Interest from investment of cash balance, &c.	30,000
	702 246

"I cannot understand the principle on which you have included, in the income on the year 1862-63, the repayment of advances made in India on account of the Imperial Government. They were properly included as receipts in the estimate of the receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury, as being part of the ways and means available for meeting home disbursements.

"The advances or payments in question formed no part of the annual charge of the year in which they were made, and the repayment of them can form no part of the income of the years in which it occurs. It is contrary to the first principles of account to treat sums so repaid as part of the income of the years, and as such to deduct them from the charge on the revenues shown in the home estimate.

"Allowing that the other two items in the above statement might be considered as income, the utmost sum to be deducted from the estimate of home charges would be 172,800*l.*, and therefore the amount of what you have called 'Net Expenditure in England for 1862-63 would be 5,491,432*l.*:—

	£
Miscellaneous receipts	142,800
Interest from investment of cash balance, &c.	30,000
	172,800
Estimated home charges	5,664,232
Less miscellaneous receipts, &c.	172,800
	5,491,432

"Mr. Laing stated the estimated expenditure in India, in 1862-63, before any increase was made thereto,

	£
At	35,905,521
And he took the home charges at	4,961,986
The guaranteed interest on railway capital at	1,500,000
Making together	42,367,507
And estimated on these figures a surplus of.	1,428,693

"If the account be corrected according to the foregoing views, the expenditure will be:—

	£
In India as estimated	35,905,521
In England	5,491,432
Guaranteed interest on railway capital ...	1,500,000
Loss by exchange on railway transactions.	458,333
	43 355,286

and, deducting this sum from the anticipated revenue of 43,796,200*l.*, the surplus would actually be 440,914*l.*:—

1862-63.

	£
Revenue	43,796,200
Charges, India and England	43,355,286
	440,914

"The result of the year 1861-62 will be, there is too much reason to fear, a deficit of 595,513*l.*, and the year 1862-63, if no change took place either in the revenue or charge, a surplus of 440,914*l.*

"I have now to refer to the course which your Government has pursued in these two years, acting on the erroneous views of the finances stated by Mr. Laing.

"In the year 1861-62 you abandoned the licence tax of which the estimated produce was from 500,000*l.* to 600,000*l.*

"In regard to 1862-63, you have introduced bills which will surrender:—

	£
Of customs revenue	475,000
Of income tax	250,000
	725,000

and you propose to increase expenditure on certain heads to the extent of 526,453*l.*:—

	£
Public works	380,000
Education, science, and art	146,453
	526,453

If the proposed changes were all made, viz.:—

	£
Remissions to taxation	725,000
And increased expenditure	526 453
Together	1,251,453

The result of the year would be a deficit of 810,539*l.*:—

	£
Remissions of revenue and increased charges	1,251,453
Surplus before those changes	440,914
Deficit	810,539

"I trust that, with the warning which this bare statement conveys, it is unnecessary to press upon you further the absolute necessity of the utmost care and accuracy in all financial matters."

Doubtless Sir C. Wood is right in these criticisms. But we distrust even his figures. When financiers are *avowedly* wrong by millions as to the past which you can test, how can we trust them as to the future which you cannot test?

FEDERAL FINANCE.

(From the London American, May 28.)

The Exchange: A Home and Colonial Monthly Review of Commerce, Manufactures, and General Politics. London, Sampson Low, Son, & Co.

THE leading article in the May number is devoted to the theme, the discussion of which is now everywhere uppermost—*Ships in Armour*. The suddenness with which the great and recent changes have come upon us is well illustrated from the records of the Patent Office, and the article furnishes a capital *resumé* of the rise and progress of those inventions which are rapidly changing the entire character of our war navy. In these the writer sees "only the beginnings of yet greater changes." Mr. Ludlow continues his history of *Mexico and the Intervention*. There is an article on *Exhibitions of Industry, National and International, apropos* of the present time. There is another on *Our Colonial Empire: Colonial Emancipation*; occasioned by the letters of Mr. Goldwin Smith, and containing some valuable statistics in reference to Colonial and British Possessions; and one on *Co-operative Associations and the Christian Socialists*, which is written with a considerable knowledge of details, and apparently intended to be complimentary to the promoters of that movement, evinces little sympathy with it, and renders it scant justice. Perhaps, however, the most interesting article in the, present state of affairs is that on *Federal Finance*: the substance of which we here subjoin:—

"According to Mr. Spaulding, the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, the aggregate debt of the United States will, on the 1st of July, 1863, amount to the following round sum:—

Total debt 1st July, 1863.....	£240,000,000
" 1st July, 1862.....	£130,000,000
Annual requirement.....	110,000,000

"The question then is, can the United States create a debt of £240,000,000 by the 1st July, 1863, and subsequent additions at the rate of £110,000,000 per annum until the war ends and perfect harmony is restored? The friends of the Federal Government do not apprehend the least difficulty. The opponents of the Federal Government pronounce the creation of the debt impossible. Before examining the grounds of both these impressions, it is perhaps necessary to state that the money-raising schemes advocated in Congress, and the differences in pronouncing on them which have existed between the Senate and the House of Representatives, are, in the main, differences and schemes favourable, and not hostile to providing for the wants of the Federal treasury in the most ample manner. Some persons are of opinion that money should be raised by loan on the general security of the United States, as money was raised in England during the Long War, and which was done on the best terms to be obtained from capitalists. Others objects to such a course as improvident, and would hypothecate the lands, public property, and revenues of the United States, and by that means not only save the funded debt from depreciation, but keep the aggregate amount of debt at as low a point as possible. Then, again, there are those who would dispense with loans, and replenish the Federal treasury by issues of paper money; and these last may be said to form the two classes of legal tender and not legal tender, convertible and inconvertible, and hard and soft money men, and so on. Not one of these classes, be it observed, has the least misgiving as to the ability of the Federal Government to provide for the necessities of the war, no matter what the sum required may be, or however long the war may last, provided only the scheme of the class is accepted by Congress and the Federal Government. The differences and schemes relate, therefore, to the means merely in which financially the war should be carried on; and it may be remarked, that not only were like differences of opinion and like schemes advocated in this country when the resources of the nation were strained to the utmost, but to this day such schemes and differences of opinion have still their sympathisers and adherents.

"Passing from the preliminary source of misapprehension, let us first consider the hypothesis from which it is inferred that the creation of debt by the Federal Government to the extent of £130,000,000 by the 1st July, 1862, and £240,000,000 by the 1st July, 1863, is impossible. The creation of the debt, it is said, is impossible, for the American people will not endure taxation, and any subsequent Congress may renounce the engagements and policy of the Congress now in session. Such is the Anti-American hypothesis, from which it, of course, follows logically that in 'ninety days there will be financial chaos,' and the war will terminate to the advantage of the South and the disadvantage of the North. Is it, however, the case that the American people will not endure taxation, and that repudiation will be resorted to by Congress? The answer to these questions is as satisfactory as the circumstances of the case admits. It is, that as the American people now endure taxation, they are likely to do so still; and that as Congress has never yet renounced the engagements of another, such a proceeding is not likely to occur. No more assuring answer than that can be given for contingencies, whether relating to the United States or any other country, which are only to be judged by probabilities drawn from the present and the past. With what answer let us contrast the one on the other side. The American people are not likely to endure taxation, and present engagements are *not* likely to be respected, because—what? Because it is *not* likely that what has been done in the past will be done in the future. For this presumption, be it observed, there is no warrant or ground whatever. It is a presumption falsified by experience as well as probability: for a moment's reflection should convince all that, and when the present war may, the only class to be feared, namely—the soldiery—cannot reasonably be supposed to complain of burdens imposed solely, in a certain sense, for the maintenance themselves while it has been from the first intended that no cause of complaint should exist among the soldiery as long as a single acre of Western prairie land remained unsettled. To be sure, it is one thing for the United States to have a debt of £15,000,000 in 1860, and another to have a debt of £240,000,000 in 1863; but before it can be held that in the latter case the amount of debt would be intolerable, it must first of all be proved that the American domestic industry which the present war has created and developed—at the expense, of course, of all classes but those more immediately interested—will not eventually make the condition of the American people better than before, as at the beginning of the present century was the case in this country; and that, in the second place, £240,000,000 of debt in 1863 will be a greater burden, when population, intelligence, industry, and general resources are considered, than has been ever borne complacently by any people. In the absence of such proof, the difference between a debt of £15,000,000 and a debt of £240,000,000, or even of twice that sum, must fairly and obviously count for nothing.

"The fact is, the written constitution of the United States gives a double and practically infallible guarantee to the public creditor, while the method in which taxes other than those on imports are collected in the States, practically obviates the possibility of failure. State taxes on real property are assessed as in England; and in default of payment the property is sold, not for what it will bring, but for the amount of taxes in default. Should the buyer continue to pay the taxes on his purchase, and the owner of the property in default not redeem his property in the way and time prescribed by law, a tax title in the end conveys the property from the owner to the buyer, without the privilege of redemption in the course of a few years. Thus, taxes in the States chargeable on real property seldom fail in being collected, and never press inconveniently on any one; for if the proprietor cannot pay at the proper time, the capitalist, lured by the prospect of eventually getting a tax title, is always ready with his money. Whatever, therefore, may be charged on the real property of the American people for the purposes of the present war is sure to be at once forthcoming, and in a way, besides, which can scarcely give occasion to strong remonstrance on the part of any portion of the American people.

"The sense in which the written constitution of the United States gives a double guarantee to the public creditor is simply this:—Superadded to the ordinary guarantee which the mere vote of a popular assembly gives to engagements of any kind, the American public creditor has the security of the constitution under which the present war is carried on, and which no vote whatever can set aside. To be sure, the American constitution admits of amendment, but in a mode only which has been carefully and unambiguously prescribed, and no amendment can possibly have retrospective force. Congress may amend the constitution, so that no more money can be borrowed; but the American wild lands and other public property are liable for all public debts contracted legally, and may, no doubt, be attached at any time by proceedings in the Supreme Courts. Of any legally existing claims which have been or may be hereafter contracted legally by the Federal Government, by Congress, or the American people, however willing either or all might be to do so; as when the Federal Government is in default to the public creditor, the lien which the latter has on the revenues and all possessed by the former is undoubted. If, for the purpose of the present war, the Federal Government was merely to issue notes or bonds, without calling on Congress to impose taxes to secure the sums issued, inconvenience would no doubt, be felt; the notes would, no doubt, be depreciated, and the bonds perhaps become unsaleable; but this nevertheless, is beyond question, that the holders of the bonds and notes would have the first claim on the assets and income of the Federal Government.

"To this it may be urged, that at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War the 'Continental currency' and the loans were not provided for in a satisfactory manner; but that, we need hardly say, was before the present constitution had been framed. The 'Continental currency' and loans of the revolution were unsecured; but the loans and treasury notes of later years have had behind them the heritage of the Federal Government, and always have been punctually and honorably redeemed.

"Thus much for the value of the hypothesis by which the borrowing and paying power of the Federal Government has been assailed—not in this country only, but in the United States—by a numerous and mistaken, but on the whole, well-intended party. We now turn briefly to the grounds of the assurance of the friends of the Federal Government, that there will be no difficulty in raising the means needful to bring the present war to a successful and speedy close. In the first place they turn to the antecedents of the Federal Government. At the close of the Revolutionary War the debt assumed and funded was considerable for the Federal Government, and, the period and all things considered, extremely onerous; but in 1806 the first attempt was made at a reduction. Steadily, year by year afterwards, the principal was reduced, until 1812, when war with this country intervened, and not again till 1819 was the downward progress of the debt resumed, until extinguished altogether in 1835. To past good faith, and past dislike to a permanent debt, the friends of the Federal Government therefore confidently appeal. Then they point to the Federal population and the assessed value of the real and personal property of the several States of the Union. They, the people of the United States, are in round numbers a population of 30,000,000, possessing real estate which is assessed at £2,500,000,000, and personal property assessed at £1,000,000,000. Of their number, 19,000,000 of the people of the Free States seek the subjection of 8,000,000 of the free-born people of the Slave and Border States, and invite a comparison of their number, wealth, resources, and money wants, with those of the United Kingdom at the close of the great war for supremacy in Europe. The people of the Free States, as just observed, are in number 19,000,000; their annual requirement for the present war is £110,000,000; and the debt of the United States in 1863 is estimated at £240,000,000;—while the population of the United Kingdom in 1814 was 13,000,000; the expenditure for the year, £106,000,000; and the aggregate debt no less than £752,000,000. A greater number of the same race of people with only a third the amount of debt in anticipation in 1863, want, with all the wealth and the enormously improved productive power of the time, to raise an annual sum but little in excess of that required by this country at the close of the great war. It is then reasonable, or is it not, to conclude that the means will be forthcoming? There can be but the one answer—that relatively less encumbered than the United Kingdom in 1814, and offering a guarantee at least as ample and indubitable, the United States will, if necessary, command the needful means to carry on the present war for years to come without the ruin which has been so confidently and thoughtlessly foretold."

LITERATURE.

GUIZOT'S EMBASSY TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.*

(From the Saturday Review, June 14.)

To M. Guizot twenty-two years ago must seem almost as far removed from the present time as half a century does to most men. His past lies dead. His embassies are all over. The King who appointed him has passed away, leaving his fortunes in the dust, and his family in exile. All the doubts and fears of constitutional France, the hopes of this Minister, the secret views of that Minister, are now matters of remote history, and are as far away from the actual world as the struggles of parties in the Long Parliament. If, therefore, M. Guizot, from a very natural wish that the history of a period in which he played a leading part should be written accurately and fairly when it is written at all, likes to publish the materials at his disposal for a future history of constitutional France, no one can blame or wonder at him. There is also a guarantee in his honour, good faith, and high character, that he will not turn these political recollections of his own career into an engine of detraction or hostility. Still, the rule which forbids the revelation of political secrets and the criticism of recent statesmanship until death has swept away the actors and made the past of all, is one that ought not to be violated unless under the most exceptional circumstances. This volume records the negotiations between the Five Powers for the settlement of Syria and Egypt, as to which France and England held such opposite views, and which brought M. Guizot and Lord Palmerston into something like personal conflict. M. Guizot, in relating what happened, takes occasion to express on more than one occasion his free opinion of Lord Palmerston's political character. "Lord Palmerston," we are told, "is a politician personally susceptible and exceptious, who becomes obstinate in his game when he sees himself in danger of losing, and then precipitates his resolutions and blows, caring little for modes of acting or consequences, and seeking the gratification of revenge at least as much as success." This may be a very true sketch, but it would be very undesirable that statesmen should get into a habit of drawing such sketches of each other. Every one would feel in a moment how exceedingly unbecoming it would be if Lord Palmerston were to publish such a sketch of M. Guizot. There is a courtesy and delicacy due from one man of political eminence to another still living, which ought ordinarily to prevent such liberties being taken. In the present instance, the freedom may, perhaps, be justified by the distance to which circumstances have carried M. Guizot from present politics, and by the consideration that the criticism is published at a moment when Lord Palmerston is as highly favoured by fortune as his critic has been rudely abandoned by her.

M. Guizot has the courage to own, at the conclusion of his volume, that the French policy with regard to Syria was wrong. He made a mistake, and the Ministers at Paris made a mistake, and the French public made a mistake. That M. Guizot owns this, and that his book shows that there are no unknown documents proving that the French were more right than they have had the credit of being is the most valuable contribution to future history that M. Guizot offers. It will save ingenious Frenchmen the trouble of spinning theories to glorify their country. The real question at issue was one which could only be solved by a sagacious estimate of the state of things at the time of dispute. The French acknowledged that Mehemet Ali had no business to establish himself in Syria, and that his doing so was a severe blow to the Porte; but they saw that no one could really prevent his holding it. He could hold it against the Turks, and no European Power was disposed to send troops to turn him out. He was much more likely to invade Asia Minor than to give up Syria and then nothing could save Constantinople except the assistance of a Russian army, which must lead to the utter subjugation of Turkey to Russia. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, contended that Mehemet Ali would never dare to dispute the decree of the Five Great Powers—that he would yield to the first show of firmness—and that his hold on Syria was merely that of a successful invader hated by the population. Arguments and negotiations were of little use when things were brought to this issue. But it demanded great political courage in Lord Palmerston, not only to see that Mehemet Ali would yield, but, in the face of opposition from all parties and even from members of the Cabinet to which he belonged, to strike the blow and put the Pacha's resolution to the test. Lord Palmerston ventured on this. He put an end to all discussion as to what would happen if a blow was struck, by ordering the English fleet to act. All turned out as he prophesied, and the Pacha had to retire into Egypt, and leave Syria to the Porte. M. Guizot does not attempt to deny, as a man of smaller mind and lower reputation might have done, that this settled the question. France was wrong, and England, or rather Lord Palmerston, was right. The dreadful consequences threatened did not ensue, and the French policy, based on the apprehension of these consequences, faded into nothingness and oblivion. M. Guizot has also the candour to admit that the vigour of Lord Palmerston's policy presented a remarkable contrast with the half-heartedness with which the French Cabinet tried to raise up a friendly and dependent prince in Egypt, and that French influence in the East received a proportional shock.

At the time, however, the general question of the policy which ought to be pursued by the Five Powers in the East excited much less interest and attention than Lord Palmerston's conduct in concluding a treaty with the other three Powers, on the 15th of July 1840, without giving France any intimation of his intention to do so. This was a very strong measure to take, and very offensive to a Government that considered itself in relations of intimate friendship with England, and more especially to M. Guizot himself. He was the representative of France in England, and he was excluded from all knowledge of, and participation in, what was going on. This is the point as to which those curious in the history of that time will most eagerly turn to M. Guizot's volume. How far does he succeed in proving Lord Palmerston to have been wrong or right? His Honesty has not deserted him, even on so trying an occasion. The chagrin and vexation with which this personal humiliation inspired him are generally alleged as the reason of the great political crime of the Spanish marriages, into which he was hurried by a desire for revenge, and a wish to defeat and outwit Lord Palmerston. But although M. Guizot has not been very scrupulous in the use of means when he has had to engage in political contests, he has far too high a view of the duties of an historian to withhold or falsify materials. The defence of Lord Palmerston was always grounded on the allegation that the French were endeavouring to render settlement by the Four Powers of the Syrian question either superfluous or impossible, and that this was to be done by Mehemet Ali to make a separate convention with the Porte. The despatches of the French Cabinet to M. Guizot, set out in this volume, show plainly that this was really the case. M. Theirs had, indeed, given instructions that the representative of France at Cairo, that there should be just such an absence of open interference that the Government might be able to deny that the treaty was one actually drawn up by France; but directions were given that the Pacha should be pressed hard to make a convention, and a special envoy was despatched to take care that the terms offered by the Pacha were such as France approved, and thought likely to be accepted. There can be no doubt that the French Government, although acknowledging itself formally bound by an agreement made in 1839 to act in co-operation with the other Powers, did not wish to join with them, and hoped, by getting a separate convention concluded between the Pacha and the Sultan, without the cognizance of the other European Powers, to make joint action impossible. Lord Palmerston repaid intrigue by intrigue, and gave back blow for blow. It was a contest of wit, of firmness, and of that concealment of intentions which, in politics, ought not to be called duplicity; and in this contest he came off winner. He has succeeded in so many other ways since that the triumph he then won has been almost forgotten; and he could scarcely have expected that the statesman he defended should live to write a candid history of this diplomatic struggle.

Fortunately, however, for the general reader, there is something else in M. Guizot's book besides the narrative of these negotiations. M. Guizot is fond of making philosophical remarks, and he takes occasion to make a good many on the customs and character of the English. What he says is always true and just, and it illustrates very forcibly the sort of thing which an intelligent foreigner can say about a country he visits. There is scarcely a remark which, if made by an Englishman, could be called new, or would strike us as profound. An able foreigner, desirous to appreciate and understand what he sees, can scarcely ever do more than raise himself to the level of the educated society of the country which he judges. The natives who read his remarks take pleasure in them, not because they learn from them something they did not know before, but because they find that a foreigner can be made to understand their country. M. Guizot, for example, offers a long excursus on the position of the English Church. All that his discussion comes to is, that the English Church, however accidental may have been the circumstances of its political position, works well, satisfies the upper classes, and abstains from political intrigues. No Englishman can be expected to hail this opinion as a revelation of new truths. It is just the ordinary opinion we all entertain, and have entertained since we can remember. But we like to see it in the pages of M. Guizot, because it there shows that a Frenchman can see the practical value of what theoretical Frenchmen pronounce an insular absurdity. In the same way we like to read M. Guizot's account of his visit to Eton—of the pleasure he took in viewing the Eton boys rowing in a boat-race, and of the impression the scene produced on him as a spectacle of physical strength and courage. We like to read this as a man who breeds prize pigs likes to have his pigs admired by a visitor who understands, or can be brought to understand, the merits of a long or a short back, and of a curly or a straight tail. We know our pigs are good, and we do not wait upon the the visitor's judgment to believe in the breed. We know the Eton boys are fine young fellows, with plenty of pluck and a love of the open air. But we are pleased and flattered when an illustrious foreigner can be got to open his eye fairly, and see what young Englishmen are really like, or to poke his noble fingers into our pigs' sides and own they are fat.

M. Guizot has also placed on record his judgment on the characters of some of the eminent political and literary men whose acquaintance he made. Every one was of course anxious to know and to show his best side to a man so friendly to England, so illustrious in historical literature, and occupying then so high a place in Europe. Lord Macaulay showed him over Westminster Abbey, and astonished him by his inexhaustible knowledge of the biography of all the great dead lying there, and by the profusion of quotations which he offered from the works of those whose works had made them famous. Lord Melbourne at once surprised and pleased M. Guizot. He was captivated by the oddity of a Prime Minister who habitually remarked "It's all the same to me," and whose real attention to business and high sense of honour did not escape M. Guizot's penetration. The Archbishop of Dublin also took his fancy as a most excellent man, thoroughly disinterested, tolerant, and liberal; and, in the midst of his unwearying activity and exhaustless flow of conversation, strangely absent, familiar, confused, eccentric, amiable and engaging, no matter what impoliteness he might commit, or what propriety he might forget." There is also a very graphic sketch of Lady Holland, who quarrelled with him once when she dined at his house, and was kept waiting for her dinner because the ambassador would not sit down until Lord and Lady Palmerston arrived, but who otherwise was very kind to him, and did her best, not only to entertain him, but to guide him in the niceties of English custom and style. M. Guizot gives as a curious instance of this. "I happened once to repeat a popular proverb, 'Hell is paved with good intentions;' she inclined towards me and whispered, 'Pardon my impertinence: we never use the word *hell* here, unless in quoting from Milton; *high poetry* is the only excuse.'" Of Lord Lansdowne, M. Guizot makes the odd remark that he was like his own house, "I might say there was some resemblance between him and his London residence—capacious, imposing, well-furnished, but somewhat cold in the nature of its ornaments." M. Guizot also visited Lord Grey, then in extreme old age, but still, in Lady Grey's opinion, capable of taking an active part in politics. She begged M. Guizot to help her in encouraging Lord Grey to exert himself. He obeyed with much philosophical condescension. "I seconded her desire, I humoured his disease. I incline naturally towards exalted minds when somewhat enfeebled. Their noble nature pleases me, and it seems as if I console their weakness." Such are the things that animate the heart of a philosophical foreigner when cheering up an English statesman. Mr. Hallam is, perhaps, the Englishman of whom M. Guizot speaks with the greatest warmth and feeling; but he enjoyed with nearly equal pleasure the society of Dr. Arnold, who came up on purpose from Rugby to meet him at Stafford House. For the sake of Rugby readers we will extract the passage in which their interview is recorded:—

He came to London on the 10th of April, and afforded me a day of unusual enjoyment, both intellectual and moral. Dr. Arnold had been for a long time at the head of the college of Rugby, a great public educational establishment, founded in the sixteenth under the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and without the slightest quackery, by his personal merit, had carried it to the highest degree of prosperity and popularity. I found in him a man of a singularly elevated mind, animated, open, expansive, exempt from prejudices and routine, seeking after progress, and at the same time steady, practical, without vain or whimsical fantasies, faithfully attached to all the solid bases of moral and social order. I never met a soul more powerfully sympathetic, more commanding and more human. In classic literature, in history, in the sciences, his knowledge was equally solid and varied; and his ideas and methods, without striking novelty, in education and instruction, were peculiarly his own, and applied